

The ADA and Emergency Management

Presented By: Pacific ADA Center



Purpose

Overview of how the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) applies in disasters and emergencies.

What is the ADA?



- Americans with Disabilities Act, passed in 1990
- Federal CIVIL RIGHTS legislation that says it is illegal to discriminate against people with disabilities in employment, state and local government services, private businesses, telecommunications and transportation
- Goal: The full inclusion of people with disabilities in all aspects of American society



Defining Disability

- A <u>physical or mental impairment</u> which substantially limits one or more <u>major life</u> activities or
- A person with a <u>record of such impairment or</u>
- A person who is <u>regarded as</u> having such an impairment



Titles of the ADA

▶ Title I: Employment

Title II: Public Entities (State & Local Governments)

Emergency Management

Title III: Public Accommodations (Private Businesses)

American Red Cross, non-profits, privately operated shelters

▶ 5 Title IV: Telecommunications



Title II Responsibilities

State and local governments must provide **program** access to people with disabilities.

(applies to state and local emergency management)



Title III Responsibilities

Places of public accommodation must remove architectural barriers

(applies to American Red Cross, non-profits, privately operated shelters)





Integration under ADA

Programs, goods, services and activities under all titles of the ADA must be integrated to the greatest extent possible.





Shelters

 Under the ADA, shelter operators must reasonably modify policies, practices, or procedures to avoid discrimination.

EXAMPLE 1: Modifying a "no pets" policy in a shelter or on a transportation vehicle to allow a service animal.

EXAMPLE 2: Modifying a shelter policy that prohibits outside visitors to allow individuals with disabilities to use attendants or personal assistants within the shelter.

Effective Communication of Emergency Information



An ADA covered entity must ensure that its communications with individuals with communication disabilities* are equally as effective as communications with others.

* Includes participants in program companions, and members of the general public.



Sign Language Interpreters on TV



Could be out of the frame if camera person does not understand their importance.





News Captioning

Captioning on news scrolls is not always correct





Transportation

- Transportation provided by both public and private entities must not discriminate against persons with disabilities
- Vehicles must meet certain accessibility requirements.
 - Applies to buses, subways, rapid and commuter rail (for Title II), and to private shuttles (for Title III).
 - Collaborate with existing non-profits, schools, and others that operate accessible vehicles to provide accessible transportation during an evacuation (can use MOUs).

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